

Charlotte Home-Democrat.

OLD SERIES: VOLUME XXXIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1884.

NEW SERIES—VOLUME XIII—NUMBER 675

THE
Charlotte Home-Democrat,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
YATES & STRONG.

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One Dollar for six months.
Subscription price due in advance.
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T. C. SMITH & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
May 11, 1883.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1884.

L. R. WRISTON,
DRUGGIST, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Dealer in Drugs of the best quality. Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Combs, Brushes, &c. Everything usually found in a Drug Store will be sold at satisfactory prices.
Irwin's Old Corner on Independence Square.
Jan. 25, 1884.

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts, Office adjoining Court House.
Jan. 1, 1884.

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.
Feb. 15, 1882.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice Limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
Jan. 1, 1884.

HOFFMAN & ALEXANDERS,
Surgeon Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's store. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Dec. 14, 1883.

J. S. SPENCER & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
College Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Agents for
Rockingham Sheetings and Pee Dee Plaids.
Special attention given to handling
Cotton on Consignment.
April 13, 1883.

W. H. FARRIOR,
Practical Watch-dealer and Jeweler,
Charlotte, N. C.
Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and Clocks, Spectacles, etc., which I will sell at a fair price.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., done promptly, and satisfaction assured.
Store next to Springs' corner building.
July 1, 1883.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers and Provision Dealers,
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syruas, Mackerel, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard, Hams, Four, Grass Seeds, Plows, &c., which we offer to both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All are invited to try us, from the smallest to the largest.
Jan. 1, 1884.

LEROV SPRINGS & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
LANCASTER, S. C.
Jan. 11, 1884.

E. M. ANDREWS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
FURNITURE,
Coffins and Caskets,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Feb. 9, 1883.

HARRISON WATTS,
Cotton Buyer,
Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Oct. 14, 1883.

A. HALE,
Practical Watch-Maker and
DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c., &c.
Fine and difficult Watch Repairing a Specialty. Work promptly done and warranted twelve months.
Next to A. R. Nesbit & Bro., Trade street.
Sept. 7, 1883.

L. F. OSBORNE,
Practical Surveyor and Civil Engineer.
All engagements promptly filled in city or county. Mapping and platting a specialty. Office with E. K. P. Osborne, Attorney at Court House.
Reference—T. J. Orr, County Surveyor.
Feb. 15, 1884.

JOHN VOGEL, Practical Tailor,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite old Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1884.

Obedience.—It is not at all degrading for any man or woman, boy or girl, to strictly obey their superiors in authority or their employers. Obedience to superiors shows good sense as well as gentility. Only the ignorant or foolish disobey the rules and directions of those who have the right to direct.
No man or woman, who has never learned to obey, is fit to command.

[Postponed.]
Sale of Valuable
CITY REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, made in the case of Robt. F. Pfister and others against E. Nye Hutchison and others, for the purpose of foreclosure of certain Mortgages, I will sell for cash, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the city of Charlotte, on Monday the 7th day of July, 1884, that valuable REAL ESTATE located in the city of Charlotte, to-wit: College and Fourth streets, fronting sixty-three (63) feet on College street, and running back, in the direction of the North Carolina Railroad, one hundred and twenty (120) feet, upon which there is located a large two-story Brick Building, comprising two Store Rooms, and known as a part of Lots Nos. 235 and 236 in the plan of said city. Title to be made subject to the approval of the Court.
GEO. E. WILSON,
Commissioner.
June 6, 1884.

The sale of the above Real Estate is postponed until Monday, the 4th day of August, 1884.
GEO. E. WILSON, Com.
July 4, 1884.

TO THE DRUG TRADE.
We have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of
W. M. WILSON & CO.
For the purpose of carrying on the Drug Business at the old stand of Wilson Bros. Our Business will be Exclusively Wholesale.
To the customers of the old firm of Wilson Bros. we would tender our thanks for their liberal patronage in the past, and hope to be favored with their continued custom in the future.
Our facilities for doing business are greatly increased, and we respectfully solicit the patronage of the Trade generally.
W. M. WILSON,
R. A. DUNN.
Charlotte, N. C., June 10, 1884.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS
Have an elegant line of
White Goods
AND
EMBROIDERIES.
Their stock of Embroideries are superior to any in the market. Our stock of Corsets is large, well assorted and cheap. Dress Goods are cheap. Ask for Neckwear, our stock is new and pretty. Ask for Trunks, Carpets, Ribbons, Pants Goods, Prints, Shirtings and Sheetings, Table Linens and Napkins, Marcelline Quilts, Linen Dusters, Seat-sucker and Gingham. Our One Dollar Shirts are equal to any in the market. Always ask for Parasols, we have some very handsome and very cheap.
ALEXANDER & HARRIS.
May 30, 1884.

AYER'S
AGUE CURE
Is warranted to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money. Sold by all Druggists.
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Lowell, Mass.
June 6, 1884.

MECKLENBURG
IRON WORKS,
JOHN WILKES, MANAGER,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Meadow King Mower.
Gregg Horse Dump Rakes.
Meadow King Hand Dump Horse Rakes.
Gregg's Reaper.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Vibratory
Thrasher and Cleaner,
Down or Mounted.
Traction Engines.
Portable Engines on Wheels.
Horse Powers.
Cotton Presses.
May 9, 1884.

First National Bank of Charlotte,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Paid up Capital \$400,000.
OFFICERS.
R. Y. McAden, President. M. P. Pegram, Cashier
John F. Orr, Teller. A. Graham, Clerk.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. R. McAden, J. L. Brown, Wm R. Myers,
R. M. Oates, S. B. Alexander, S. A. Cohen,
R. Barringer.

Deals in Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other Securities.
Jan. 1, 1884.

J. T. BUTLER,
THE JEWELER,
Has just returned from the North with the
FINEST MOST SELECT. MOST COM-
PLETE AND BEST ASSORTED
Stock of
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
Silver and Plated Ware,
Ever displayed in
NORTH CAROLINA.
Call and see him.
Nov. 8, 1883.

Midnight.
What if the heart be breaking,
And the weary pulse ebb low?
What if the dreads be setting back
Into the gloom?
Nay, is it this, oh sorrow,
That thou dost break and break?
Then is thy love for others' love,
Or for this own love's sake?

What if the patient doing
For sake of others' weal,
In doing good shall bring that good
Which thine own heart may heal?
What if the myriad starlight
Make up the jewelry,
Whereon the patient wearies are set
Of joy-time yet to be—
A time of all reunion.
Wherein all joy may now
From loving heart to loving heart
As sunlit waters go?

What if from out heaven's treasure
Whole fragments may be
A breastplate on the heart of Him
Who cares for all—and these?
Thine midnight shineth sweetly:
So thou, my sorrow, shine;
Not madly weeping for the dawn;
Not drinking bitter wine.

But drinking from cool fountains
That sparkle in the waste;
That flow for beauty in the flowers,
For sweetness on the taste.
Shed thou some kindly beaming
On all that pass thy way;
Grief shall be gone before the dawn,
And melt into the Day.

Oh clearer than all starlight
Is the love that holds the race!
What if thy sorrow be God's care,
And the morning be His face?
—Geo. Edwards Hopkins.

Poison Ivy.
This "demon of the woods," to some in-
nocuous, puts others in a condition in
which they can think of nothing but
"weeping and wailing and gnashing of
teeth." There are many remedies. (1.)
Take oil of rosemary two drops on a lump
of sugar, three times a day, before eating.
External application of this oil to parts
poisoned will also cure. (2.) Paint the
parts affected with freshly-made and
strong lime water. (3.) Apply sweet oil
to the burning parts, and take a table-
spoonful three times a day, internally till
the cure is effected. (4.) Apply Labbar's
sore solution of chloride of soda (clear)
three or four times a day. If the skin is
broken, dilute the solution with from three
to six parts of water. 5. Dissolve borax
in water, make a strong solution, and
bathe the parts affected. This is quick
and effective. 6. Take of the homoeopathic
tincture of Rhus Tox No. 3 one drop three
times a day, or dissolve three drops in six
tablespoonfuls of water and take a tea-
spoonful every two hours. 7. Sugar of
lead is sometimes used as an external ap-
plication, but we do not recommend it on
account of danger in its use from lead
poisoning.—Exchange.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
The firm of T. L. Seigle & Co. has been this
day dissolved by mutual consent.
T. L. Seigle has purchased the entire business
and will pay all debts of the concern.
T. L. SEIGLE,
THOS. J. SEIGLE.

Having purchased the busi-
ness of T. L. Seigle & Co., I shall be pleased to
see all my friends and the public generally at the
Old Stand, where I shall keep a first-class stock
in every respect.
Special inducements will be offered for the
next thirty days, many lines of goods being closed
out for less than actual cost.
An early call will convince you that there are
bargains in store for the public.
T. L. SEIGLE.
July 4, 1884.

A CLOTHING TORNADO
WITKOWSKY & BARUCH'S.
A Cyclone
Destroying All But Our Low Prices!
COMPARISON IS PROOF.
A great many merchants seem to try to make
a great deal to do about the panic in New York
and its effect on the Clothing Trade, etc. One
of our firm, who chanced to be in New York
when the great money crash took place, says it
had no significance either on the Clothing or
Dry Goods market, but this is the season when
manufacturers are compelled to unload. The
manufacturer die hard but dull times at last
compel them to sacrifice their stock for cash. It
is well known a fact we make no unnecessary
noise unless we have
Something Starting to Offer.
We have just consummated the purchase of
250 Men's Suits, which we shall offer at less than
50 cent on the dollar. "This sale will be strictly
for cash."
Men's Suits at \$3.50. Just think.
Men's Suits at \$4.25 " "
Men's Suits at \$5.00 " "
Men's Suits at \$6.00 " "
Men's Suits, all Wool, \$6.50, worth \$13.50.
Men's Suits, " 7.00, " 15.00.
Men's Suits, " 7.50, " 16.00.
Men's Suits, " 8.00, \$9.50, \$9.00,
\$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00 and \$12.50.

Just Worth Double the Money.
We will also offer 100 pairs Cassimere Pants at
\$1.50 per pair, 300 pairs all Wool Pants, at
\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50.
The greatest Bargains ever offered the men of
this section. Bargains in every de-
partment of our vast establishment.
WITKOWSKY & BARUCH,
Charlotte, N. C.
June 6, 1884.

THOS. REESE & CO.,
RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
As successors to the Retail Trade of WILSON
BROS., we wish to call attention to the NEW
MANAGEMENT of their Old Reliable Store,
where a full line of everything usually kept in a
well appointed DRUG STORE can be had.
The Store is now in the hands of
Graduates of Pharmacy,
And all Medicines are carefully prepared and
scientifically dispensed.
We guarantee satisfaction in every detail, and
solicit public patronage.
THOMAS REESE & CO.,
Retail Pharmacists,
Charlotte, N. C.
June 20, 1884.

Why People go to Church.
Some people go to church to weep,
While others go to sleep.
Some go to their wives to please—
Their consciences others try to ease.
Some go to tell about their woes—
Others go to show their clothes.
Some go to hear the preacher—
Others like the solo singer.
Boys go to reconnoiter—
Girls go because they oughter.
Many go for sage reflections—
But precious few to help collections.

TURNIP SEEDS.
Just received, a Fresh Stock of the following
varieties of TURNIP SEEDS:
White Varieties—Red or Purple Top, Early
White Flat Dutch, Large White Globe, Large
Yellow Norfolk.
Yellow Varieties—Yellow Aberdeen, Amber
Globe, Golden Ball, Improved Ruta Baga, South-
ern Seven Top for Greens.
For sale by
THOMAS REESE & CO.,
Charlotte Drug gists.
July 4, 1884.

CARSON BROS.,
Storage and Commission Merchants,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Dealers in Hay, Bran, Grain, &c., Fourth street,
between Tryon and College.
We have on hand two car loads No. 1 Western
Timothy Hay, and one car load Western Bran.
Cotton Seed Meal, Oats, &c., always on hand.
Special inducements to large consumers both in
and out of the city.
Our Storage facilities are unsurpassed.
Call early.
CARSON BROS.
July 4, 1884.

Slander and Libel.
To say injurious and untrue things of
another is slander. A person who suffers
such an injury may bring an action
against the person who slandered him, and
recover damages for his loss of character
and reputation. To charge a person with
having committed a crime is slander. For
example, a man who says that his neigh-
bor has committed murder or burglary
may be sued for it. In England it is no
slander to accuse a person of having com-
mitted a trifling offence. To say of
another, "He is a common beggar and
fortune-teller," does not render the person
liable there. In the United States, how-
ever, such words are held to be
slanderous, because they bring disgrace
upon the person of whom they are
spoken.

The following are a few accusations of
crime that have been decided to be slan-
derous: "He is a convict, and has been
in the penitentiary." "He was arraigned
for stealing hogs, and if he had not made
good friends, it would have gone hard
with him." "He is a knave and a
rascal." "I will venture anything he
has stolen my book." "You swore
falsely at the trial of your brother John."

To say of a person that he has a dis-
gusting and contagious disease, for ex-
ample, the leprosy or the plague, is a slander.
Statements such as these have a tendency
to drive a person from all pleasant so-
ciety.

Another form of slander is to charge a
person with misconduct in his business.
To say of a tradesman that in carrying on
his business, he is a swindler, is a slander.
A person who accuses a clergyman of
drunkenness, or a tradesman of keeping a
bad place of resort, must pay damages if
he is sued for it. The public will have
nothing to do with those who do not con-
duct themselves properly. It is only fair
that those who are wrongfully accused
should be able to make the slanderer pay
the loss.

A slanderous statement made in writing,
or printed, or a picture calculated to bring
a person into public contempt and ridicule,
is a libel. A malicious picture showing
a person's physical defects in libelous
words. No person has a right to parade
the misfortunes of others before the
public.

There is no slander when a statement,
however malicious it may be, is true. The truth
is no slander. Even in some cases the truth
when written or printed is a libel.

In certain cases, statements are privi-
leged. Lawyers, while arguing a case, have
a right to make any statements that
bear upon it. Jurymen and witnesses
are also protected so long as they act
under the belief that they are doing their
duty.

Members of Congress and other legisla-
tive bodies may say what they please
while on duty in the place where they meet.
This right was given them in
former times, to prevent jealous kings
from punishing members of Parliament
who did their duty. Candidates for
public office may be criticised freely.
The people have a right to know every-
thing about those who ask for their votes.

In all cases of slander and libel, the
statement must have been published; that
is, made to a person other than the one
who seeks damages. It is not slander to
make injurious statements of a person to
his face, when no one else is within hearing.
—Exchange.

We don't know whether or not the
above is a correct statement of the
law in regard to slander and libel.

Buy a Home.
Young man, don't spend your money
foolishly with no thought for the future.
Go to the country and save your money
for a home of your own. Purchase a piece
of land and own it. Buy it with the de-
termination to keep it as long as you live
and leave it to your heirs. If you have no
money except what you earn yourself,
scrupulously save and lay aside a part of
your income until you have enough to pay
for a piece of land. To be the owner of a
homestead will have a beneficial effect
upon your character. It will increase
your self-respect, your confidence in your-
self. You will feel that you have a sub-
stantial position and something at stake in
community. The habit of saving which
you will have formed in saving money to
purchase a piece of land, will in itself be
valuable to you. It will aid you greatly
in acquiring other property, and becoming
independent. The tendency of this is to
make you self-reliant, more ambitious,
more industrious, more careful, and a bet-
ter citizen. The ownership of a home will
add greatly to your happiness. The feel-
ing which engenders is a source of con-
stant satisfaction. There is one spot of
earth which you improve and beautify.
With that spot your thoughts and affections
become identified. You learn to love it.
It is like an unchanging friend. It be-
comes an unalloyed source of enjoyment.

Some time ago a working man was
urged by his employer to do some work
on the Sabbath. The man courteously re-
fused to do it. "Why?" said the
employer, "did not our Lord himself say
that the Sabbath was made for man?"
"Yes, sir," was the shrewd reply of the
workman; "you are right—the Sabbath
was made for man, and is therefore not to
be taken from man."

Two great engineering projects
are about to be undertaken on the Con-
tinent. The Spanish and French Govern-
ments have agreed to authorize the con-
struction of two new railways, which will
involve the cutting of two tunnels through
the Pyrenees. The one will shorten the
route between Paris and Madrid, while
the other will give France speedier access
to ports in the East of Spain, whence she
could most expeditiously dispatch relief to
Algiers.

TURNING TO THE RIGHT.—The origin of
this custom is given as follows: Our an-
cestors drove oxen as a usual thing. In driving
an ox team the driver walks on the left
of the team, so that he can handle the
goad or whip with his right hand. In
making a wagon, each driver would turn
to the right, so that he could be between
his own oxen and those of the other
wagon.

Tiger Adventure.
There was ample evidence that one of
these much-dreaded creatures had made
his lair not far away from town. Our in-
formant had come hither with a friend on
a hunting excursion, and resolved, if pos-
sible, to secure the creature's hide. Three
or four days before, a woman had disap-
peared from the suburbs, and it was re-
solved to take advantage of the trail
which was made on this occasion to track
the beast through the jungle. The sports-
men, with six native beaters, easily fol-
lowed the track, the animal's forepaws evi-
dently sinking heavily into the ground
with the weight he carried.

A full mile was passed before the path
became so dense as to cause delay, and
the track was quite clear. Here and there
branches showed a look of the woman's
hair, where her head had come in contact
with some thorny bushes in passing.
Once the tiger had evidently laid the body
down, and here were finger-marks in the
soil, showing that life still existed in the
poor victim. The slight clothing she
wore had been found at the commencing
of the trail, where a disturbance of the
ground indicated some sort of a struggle.
At the end of the second mile the
tracks grew every moment more distinct,
and the party moved with increased cau-
tion.

An experienced beater was now sent
in advance with only his broad unsharpened
knife for self-protection. Stillness reigned
for some time, as the party thus advanced.
The animal had seemed danger, and con-
trary to the usual habits of these creatures
on such occasions, instead of retreating
farther into the jungle, he came boldly
toward the attacking party. Had this
been anticipated, greater caution would
have been observed. Suddenly there
came a crushing sound, and a scream ran
through the jungle. The head-beater was
borne to the ground by the whole weight
of the tiger, who sprang upon him. The
man had stood at the moment in a partial
opening, so that man and beast were now
in full sight.

One of the hunters instantly leveled his
rifle, and with deliberate aim sent a ball
through the tiger's brain, causing him to
straighten out at once, quite dead. The
man was stunned and severely wounded,
but he was not bitten, and was able to
struggle to his feet, pointing exultingly to
the knife, showing that he had tried the
tiger to the hilt in the tiger's chest, not-
withstanding the suddenness of the attack.

The natives generally are poor hunters,
lacking courage and coolness, both of
which qualities this man clearly evinced.
A hundred yards farther into the jungle
from the spot where this struggle took
place was found the monster's lair. It was
a small open space surrounded by a thick
undergrowth, whither he had brought his
victim, fully three miles from the nearest
village. Only the bones of the poor wo-
man were found; what the tiger had not
eaten, other beasts and birds had con-
sumed. Heaps of bones testified to the
harrow the animal had made. A number
of bangles, arm-rings, nose and ear orna-
ments, were picked up, such as only wo-
men wear, showing that a number of his
victims had been of that sex.

The beater was well enough to walk
back to the country and save your money
for a home of your own. Purchase a piece
of land and own it. Buy it with the de-
termination to keep it as long as you live
and leave it to your heirs. If you have no
money except what you earn yourself,
scrupulously save and lay aside a part of
your income until you have enough to pay
for a piece of land. To be the owner of a
homestead will have a beneficial effect
upon your character. It will increase
your self-respect, your confidence in your-
self. You will feel that you have a sub-
stantial position and something at stake in
community. The habit of saving which
you will have formed in saving money to
purchase a piece of land, will in itself be
valuable to you. It will aid you greatly
in acquiring other property, and becoming
independent. The tendency of this is to
make you self-reliant, more ambitious,
more industrious, more careful, and a bet-
ter citizen. The ownership of a home will
add greatly to your happiness. The feel-
ing which engenders is a source of con-
stant satisfaction. There is one spot of
earth which you improve and beautify.
With that spot your thoughts and affections
become identified. You learn to love it.
It is like an unchanging friend. It be-
comes an unalloyed source of enjoyment.

"SWEET HOME."—Senator Vance is re-
ported by Mr. Randall, correspondent of
the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, as saying:
"I long for adjournment. I want to go
fishing. The campaign is about to burst
over my State and the country, but I'll
go fishing once if I die for it. I want to
get back to old North Carolina. I want
to wake up in the morning and see the
place where I was born. I want to go home
to bed, as their perforce I float in the
window and makes me dream that I
was a child again. Yes, verily, I want to
go out into our old fields once more and
see a nigger plowing a one-eyed mule, with
a coffee sack for a plow-line. That sight
would be more agreeable to me than a
vision of Araby the Blest or Barnum's
circus. I am like the servant of the Sor-
cerer in the Black Crook—I want to go
home! I want to go home!"

The sermon of the best preacher
in the world will not make as much im-
pression upon a congregation as the sud-
den pattering of rain on the window panes
of a church containing two hundred new
bonnets.

Sincerity is to speak as we think,
to do as we pretend and profess, to per-
form and make good what we promise, and
really be what we would seem and appear
to be.

"No," said a Kentuckian, "I
don't want any painting in water
colors. Give 'em to me in oil—fuel
oil. That's the kind of an art connoisseur
I am."

Every man who strikes blows for
power, for influence, for institutions, for
the right, must be just as good an anvil
as he is a hammer.—Exchange.

Good nature is the very air of a
good mind, the sign of a large and pros-
perous soul, and the peculiar soil in which
virtue prospers.—Goodman.

Advice to a Son.
Few men ever lived who were better
fitted by character and education to ad-
vise their sons how to act, think and be-
lieve than the lamented Gen. Robert E.
Lee. In writing to his son, George Wash-
ington Curtis Lee, in 1852, he thus wisely
advises the boy as to his future course in
life:

Your letters breathe a spirit of frank-
ness; they have given myself and your
mother great pleasure. You must study
to be frank with the world; frankness is
the child of honesty and courage. Say
what you mean to do on every occasion,
and take it for granted you do it right.
If a friend asks a favor, you should grant
it if possible; if not, tell him plainly why
you cannot; you will wrong him and your-
self by equivocation of any kind. Never
do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep
one; the man who requires you to do so is
dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal
kindly but firmly with your classmates; you
will find it the policy which wears
best. Above all, do not appear to others
what you are not. If you have any fault
to find with one, tell him, not others, of
what you complain; there is no more
dangerous experiment than that of under-
taking to be one thing before a man's face
and another behind his back. We should
act, live and say nothing to the injury of
any one. It is not only best as a matter
of principle, but is the path to peace and
honor.

In regard to duty, let me, in conclusion
of this hasty letter, inform you that nearly
a hundred years ago, there was a duty
remarkable gloom and darkness, still
known as the dark day—a day when the
light of the sun was slowly extinguished
as if by an eclipse. The legislature of
Connecticut was in session, and as its
members saw the unexpected and unac-
countable darkness coming on they shared
in the general awe and terror. It was
supported by many that the last day—the
day of judgment—had come. Some one
in the congregation of the hour moved an
adjournment. Then there arose an old
Puritan legislator, Davenport, of Stamford,
and said that if the last day had come he
desired to be found at this place doing his
duty, and therefore moved that the candles
be brought in so that the house could
proceed with its duty. There was a
quietness in that man's mind, the quiet-
ness of heavenly wisdom, to obey present
duty. Duty, then, is the sublimest word
in our language. Do your duty in all
things like the old Puritan. You cannot
do more.

A Few Warning Words.
From the Norfolk Virginian.
We believe the great sin of this age is
irreverence, and that society is not as
strict in its proprieties as a reverential age
would demand. Men do not pay to wo-
men, as a class, enough of that chivalrous
respect and deference which is the very
ground work of our society. We believe
the reason is to be found in the old home
proverb, which teaches us the "familiarity
breeds contempt." Don't construe this in
a harsh sense, but we all know that there
is too much familiarity between the men
and women of society. The old-time
barriers seem to have been broken down,
and somehow the men of the day do not
feel that degree of awe and reverence in a
woman's society which once characterized
the Southern, at least.

A reform in this matter is needed, and
we do not believe the round dance is con-
tributing much in that direction. We be-
lieve the round dance is responsible for
much of the irreverence of which we
speak. If a woman is raised in a pure
atmosphere, within the strictures of pious
home influences; if she is reared to believe
her person is too sacred to be touched, she
will have a maidenly shrinking from a
man's embrace, but if as a girl of fifteen
she is allowed to go to the ball and waltz
indiscriminately with men, she is apt to
become more or less careless as she grows
up, and when her modest retirement is
gone, she has lost that which marks her
distinctively as a woman. This is the one
thing which men love in women, and her
power to wield a healthful influence over
men is gone. We write in a spirit of
pleading. Most men are no better than
women make them, and we would soon
lose our refinement if the ladies did not
spur us up all the time.

"SWEET HOME."—Senator Vance is re-
ported by Mr. Randall, correspondent of
the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, as saying:
"I long for adjournment. I want to go
fishing. The campaign is about to burst
over my State and the country, but I'll
go fishing once if I die for it. I want to
get back to old North Carolina. I want
to wake up in the morning and see the
place where I was born. I want to go home
to bed, as their perforce I float in the
window and makes me dream that I
was a child again. Yes, verily, I want to
go out into our old fields once more and
see a nigger plowing a one-eyed mule, with
a coffee sack for a plow-line. That sight
would be more agreeable to me than a
vision of Araby the Blest or Barnum's
circus. I am like the servant of the Sor-
cerer in the Black Crook—I want to go
home! I want to go home!"

The sermon of the best preacher
in the world will not make as much im-
pression upon a congregation as the sud-
den pattering of rain on the window panes
of a church containing two hundred new
bonnets.

Sincerity is to speak as we think,
to do as we pretend and profess, to per-
form and make good what we promise, and
really be what we would seem and appear
to be.

"No," said a Kentuckian, "I
don't want any painting in water
colors. Give 'em to me in oil—fuel
oil. That's the kind of an art connoisseur
I am."

Every man who strikes blows for
power, for influence, for institutions, for
the right, must be just as good an anvil
as he is a hammer.—Exchange.

Good nature is the very air of a
good mind, the sign of a large and pros-
perous soul, and the peculiar soil in which
virtue prospers.—Goodman.

A Wonderful Operation.
From the New York World.
Dr. Gardner, a surgeon attached to the
staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York, re-
cently performed successfully an opera-
tion whereby he removed a large piece of
skin from the body of a suicide and trans-
planted it upon the arm